

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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Volume XXVIII No. 213

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—RICHMOND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE TWO  
LADS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway—LADY AUNT'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—COMICIAN BRO-  
THERS—REMY DAY—RED RIBBON—BLACK THEATRE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—DRIFT OF ALBUQUERQUE—  
HOW TO AVOID DISTRESS—JACK ROBINSON.BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—THE  
PITHECANTHROPUS—SILVER COIN—WARRIOR AND SNAKE—AS AT  
ALL SHOWS. A WIFE—ONLY A FART—AND OTHER EVEN-  
ING.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 42 Broad-  
way—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, AS WHO  
CAN FIND US NOW.WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 54 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN  
SONGS, DANCES, AS WHO CAN FIND US NOW.AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 46 Broadway—BALLET,  
PASTORAL, BURLESQUES, AS—JOHN WOTTS.

IRVING HALL, Irving place—THE STEREOGRAPH.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61 Broadway—  
CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, September 4, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The only important news from the Potomac

army is that on Wednesday General Kilpatrick,

with a field battery, supported by cavalry, sunk

the steamers Satellite and Reliance, which had

recently been captured by the rebels at the mouth

of the Rappahannock, at a point on the river

twelve miles below Fredericksburg.

The recent affair in Greenbrier, Va., between

General Averill's forces and the rebel troops of

General Jones, which was originally reported by

the latter officer to the rebel Adjutant General

Cooper as a great victory, turns out to be

quite the reverse. It was General Averill

who was victorious, who drove the rebels out

of Pocahontas county, pursued them into

Greenbrier, near White Sulphur Springs, destroyed

the saltpeter works at Pendleton, and the

enemy's Camp Northwest with its stores and equip-

age, taking several prisoners, and losing in the

whole expedition—which extended through five

counties of Western Virginia—only one hundred

men killed and wounded. This puts a very

different face upon the report of the rebel general.

There is nothing later from Charleston to-day.

The steamer Warrior, Captain Henry Wolf, was

captured sixty miles north of Tortugas. She was

from Havana, bound to Apalachicola. She is a

rebel steamer, and run the blockade from Mobile

to Havana, loaded with cotton. She had on

board, when captured, an assorted cargo, valued

at about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

She is a sidewheel steamer, formerly of Mobile.

She is capable of carrying two thousand five hun-

dred bales of cotton. She had on board three

passengers, in addition to her crew of thirty-nine

men.

We publish to-day the important intelligence

that the French army in Mexico has been ordered

to occupy and hold Matamoros, "on account of the

important cotton trade which might be carried on

there." Should this step be taken by Napoleon

the issue between our government and his Ma-

jesty may be brought to trial sooner than he anti-

cipates.

The probability of the formation of an alliance,

offensive and defensive, between Russia and the

United States is creating alarm in the European

Cabinets. The Vienna Press says it will "affect

the bearings of the Mexican and Polish questions."

A person on board the privateer Florida, off

Cork, has given an account of the cruise of

that vessel from the time of her departure from

Mobile to her arrival at Bermuda—a period of six

months. The work performed by her is also enu-

merated. It appears that on the 8th of July she

was within sixty miles of New York, and chased

the steamship Ericsson, which had been sent out

(to catch her), in towards Sandy Hook.

The ship Kent, at Portsmouth, England, from

Melbourne, spoke the privateer Georgia on the

11th of August, in latitude 23 south, longitude 20

west. The ship Messina, in the Mercury, was in

company with the Alabama on the 8th of July.

Pope Pius the Ninth has addressed an apostolic

letter to Archbishop Hughes on the subject of

the rebellion and war in America. He advocates

peace, and calls on the Archbishop to use his

most strenuous endeavors to bring about that

result. The Pope advises a conference with the

associate bishops of the Archbishop, and an-

nounces that he had forwarded a similar circular

to the Archbishop of New Orleans, counselling

him to confer with Archbishop Hughes on the

subject.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Yesterday was a day of terrible panic in Wall

street. Stocks declined from 10 to 15 per cent,

and a large number of small outside operators

were slaughtered. Gold rose to 132, and exchange

to 144½. Money was active at 7 per cent. The

details of a successful negotiation between the

Treasury Department and the banks for a new

issue of \$35,000,000 of interest bearing legal tender

currency will be found in the money article.

The following table exhibits the prices of securities

yesterday and on Thursday of last week—

Stocks.

American gold, 122½.

Harlem Railroad, 170.

Erie Railroad, 120.

New York Central, 125½.

Chicago and Rock Island, 115½.

Illinois Central scrip, 134½.

The receipts at the New York Custom House

for August, 1863, were \$6,332,000, of which

\$5,421,000 was in gold, and the balance in demand

and interest notes.

The receipts at this port for duties for the

month of August, for a few years past, are given

below:

1858.....\$3,554,744 53

1859.....4,266,943 79

1860.....4,515,913 40

1861.....1,572,974 29

1862.....4,781,877 55

1863.....6,332,333 79

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention

at Worcester yesterday nominated Henry W.

Faine, of Cambridge, for Governor, and Thomas

Y. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, for Lieutenant Governor.

Prolonged resolutions against the prosecution of the

war for subjugation or emancipation were adopted.

The Massachusetts General Committee of Tan-

bury Hall, at their meeting last night, issued a

call on a primary election, which is to be held to

night in the different wards, to select representa-

tives to a county convention—the convention to

meet at Tammany Hall on Saturday, at twelve

o'clock noon, and select seven delegates from the

city Assembly districts to the Democratic

State Convention, which is to be held at Albany

on Wednesday next. The members were unani-

mous in their adoption of the call presented, and

were enthusiastic in their desire for harmony and

success. The Missouri Hall committee also met

last evening and made arrangements for the elec-

tion of delegates to the Convention.

A call for a special meeting of the Board of

Commons to-day at twelve o'clock is now in

course of signature, when some action will be

taken upon the "ordinance making additional

provision for the families of persons who may

volunteer or be drafted into the military service of

the United States."

The St. Paul Pioneer, a leading organ of the

democracy of Minnesota, repudiates the State

ticket recently nominated. It says there are only

two candidates on the ticket that are fit to hold

any office, and they have been brought into con-

tempt by the miserable copperhead vagabonds with

whom they have associated. Gen. W. A. Gorman

also repudiates the ticket, and Hugo Petrol, the

candidate for the office of Clerk of the Supreme

Court, declines the nomination, because he cannot

run on a copperhead platform.

The recent frosts in Kentucky were too light to

do any material damage to the tobacco crop.

Cotton advanced yesterday to 69c. a 70c. for mid-

dlands, with liberal sales reported. An active business

was transacted in flour, wheat and oats, which were

much higher. Corn opened briskly at rising prices, but

was dull at the close. There was more doing in fall,

petroleum and provisions. New pork was lower. Hay

was in good demand. Hops and seeds were selling more

freely. Fish attracted more attention, and the tendency

of prices was upward. There was less activity in wild

key and sugar, owing partly to the high claims of hold-

ers. Teas, rice and coffee were quiet. Molasses, candies,

wool and metals were in moderate demand. Dry goods

were actively sought after, and prices were advancing,

particularly for domestic cottons, in view of the rapid

rise in the raw material. The freight market was

brisk.

The President's Letter and the Syracuse

Convention—Defeat of the Radicals.

The proceedings of the Syracuse Republican

Convention to nominate candidates for the ensu-

ing State election, which we published yester-

day, are full of interest to the whole

country. They mark a new chapter in the

history of radical fanaticism, being symptomatic

of its speedy decline and fall. The revolution-

ary abolitionists were defeated at all

points—defeated in their men, defeated in their

measures and defeated in the President's letter.

In the very organization of the Convention it

was evident that the sceptre had departed from

the hands of the radicals. They were com-

pelled to accept a compromise man as

temporary chairman, and for permanent chair-

man an adherent of the conservative sec-

tion. In the ticket there is still stronger

evidence of weakness in the radical backbone.

Except Cochrane and Olcott, both conserva-

tives, all the nominees were formerly whigs and

Seward men. The fact of the republicans

seeking to strengthen their ticket with the

name of James T. Brady, a democrat, for At-

torney General, was significant enough; but

when he emphatically declined, the circum-

stance of their then unanimously nominating

General John Cochrane, another war democrat,

spoke volumes. We are also informed that

there is a complete revolution in the material

of the State Committee, the anti-radicals and

Seward men having a large majority. Mayor

Opdyke could not be elected a member of it.

In the resolutions the radicals have been equal-

ly discomfited. The emancipation proclamation,

the Confiscation act, the arbitrary arrests, the

suppression of the freedom of speech and of the

press in the loyal States of the North, the In-

demnity act and the Conscription act, have not

been endorsed. The Emancipation act received

only a qualified endorsement, such as almost

every man is willing to give it, and the other

measures were completely ignored. All refer-

ence to the emancipation proclamation was also

omitted in the regular series of resolutions as

reported by the committee and adopted by the

Convention. But, a radical having moved as an

additional resolution a motion of endorsement

of the emancipation proclamation, the discus-

sion of the question was about to lead to a tre-

mendous row, when a member abruptly moved

an amendment which completely took the sting

out of it, endorsing it only "as a war measure,"

an amendment which the radical majority were

glad to accept, in order to save them from a

more direct and overwhelming defeat. As a

war measure, says the amendment, it is "thor-

oughly legal and justifiable." That is just

what we maintained all along; and to make

the emancipation of the slaves within the lines

of our army "legal and justifiable" it needed

no act of Congress, no proclamation of the Pres-

ident. This is the political part of the pro-

clamation—the only part that has ever been

condemned; and this the Syracuse Convention

have not ventured to approve. On the con-

trary, by limiting their approbation to the

measure in its military bearing, they tacitly

condemn it in its political aspect, in which it is

only calculated to produce prolonged resist-

ance to the national arms, while it is unattended

with any compensating advantage whatever.

By passing over in silence the other party

measures which have been so discussed in the

public journals, in public meetings, in the

highways and in domestic circles, they virtually

abandon the whole radical platform. But they

ought to have come out explicitly and squarely

against it. They ought also to have denounced

the imbecile mismanagement of the war, both

naval and military.

These sentiments, both of the President and

the Convention, indicate the rapid and resist-

less power of public opinion. The republicans

not only throw overboard the radical platform

late in the ascendancy, but eschew even their

own distinctive principles, changing the very

name of their party. What a comment on the

weakness of party and on the dolings of the

radicals in Congress and in the Cabinet for the

last two years! Now let us see what the Con-

vention about to meet at Albany will do.

THE DRAFT.—The draft on the three islands—

Manhattan, Staten and Long Islands—is now

concluded, and no show of resistance has

so far been made. It remains to be seen how

many men the government will obtain by the

draft, as until the boards of enrollment have

finished their examinations the matter must be

most uncertain. One thing, however, has been

proved, and that is that in New York a draft

could be made. We hear from a military per-

son of great judgment and experience that the

conscription will cost the government, all ex-

penses taken into consideration, between four

and five thousand dollars apiece. The same

amount of money would have procured as

volunteers five times the number of men, and

the administration would have aroused no ill

feeling.

THE METROPOLIS IN SEPTEMBER.—Summer

has folded her garments about her, and is gone.

Her last race is in a florist's window some-

where up Broadway, and may be had for six-

pence. Fellows with intellectual jaundice, to

whom the summer is the only season of life,

who love leafy silence and salad, green peas

and poetry at once, say that "the melancholy

days are come;" but in the city we regard the

departure of the summer differently. The end

of August is the death of death, and September

wakes us all up. We have been dull, very